

8077/7054

Power Pentode

9-PIN MINIATURE TYPE

For Mobile-Communications Equipment Operating from 6-Cell Storage-Battery Systems. Useful as a Class-C RF-Power-Amplifier, Oscillator, and Frequency-Multiplier Tube up to 40 Mc, and as a Modulator and AF-Power-Amplifier Tube.

GENERAL DATA

Electrical:

Heater Characteristics and Ratings (*Absolute-Maximum Values*):

Voltage (AC or DC)^a 13.5 ± 1.5 volts
Current at heater volts = 13.5. 0.275 amp

Peak heater-cathode voltage:

Heater negative with
respect to cathode. 120 max. volts
Heater positive with
respect to cathode. 120 max. volts

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Approx.):^b

Grid No.1 to plate. 0.063 $\mu\mu\text{f}$
Grid No.1 to all other electrodes
except plate. 10.2 $\mu\mu\text{f}$
Plate to all other electrodes
except grid No.1. 3.5 $\mu\mu\text{f}$

Characteristics, Class A₁ Amplifier:

Heater Voltage. 13.5 volts
Plate Supply Voltage. 250 volts
Grid No.3 *Connected to cathode at socket*
Grid No.2 Supply Voltage. 150 volts
Cathode Resistor. 120 ohms
Plate Resistance (Approx.). 0.1 megohm
Transconductance. 11500 μmhos
Plate Current 19 ma
Grid-No.2 Current 3.5 ma
Grid-No.1 Voltage (Approx.) for
plate $\mu\alpha$ = 20 -10 volts

Mechanical:

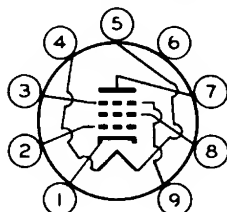
Operating Position. Any
Type of Cathode Coated Unipotential
Maximum Overall Length. 2-3/16"
Maximum Seated Length 1-15/16"
Length, Base Seat to Bulb Top (Excluding tip) 1-9/16" ± 3/32"
Diameter. 0.750" to 0.875"
Dimensional Outline See *General Section*
Bulb. T6-1/2
Base. Small-Button Noval 9-Pin (JEDEC No.E9-1)



8077/7054

Basing Designation for BOTTOM VIEW. 9GK

Pin 1 - Cathode
Pin 2 - Grid No.1
Pin 3 - Grid No.3,
Internal
Shield
Pin 4 - Heater
Pin 5 - Heater



Pin 6 - No Internal
Connection
Pin 7 - Plate
Pin 8 - Grid No.2
Pin 9 - Grid No.3,
Internal
Shield

AF POWER AMPLIFIER — Class A₁

Maximum Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values:

PLATE VOLTAGE	330 max.	volts
GRID No.3 (SUPPRESSOR GRID)	Connect to cathode at socket	
GRID-No.2 (SCREEN-GRID) VOLTAGE	180 max.	volts
GRID-No.1 (CONTROL-GRID) VOLTAGE:		
Negative-bias value	55 max.	volts
Positive-bias value	0 max.	volts
GRID-No.2 INPUT	1 max.	watt
PLATE DISSIPATION	5 max.	watts

Maximum Circuit Values:

Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistance:		
For fixed-bias operation.	0.1 max.	megohm
For cathode-bias operation.	0.25 max.	megohm

RF POWER AMPLIFIER & OSCILLATOR — Class C Telegraphy^c and

RF POWER AMPLIFIER — Class C FM Telephony

Maximum CCS^d Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values:

DC PLATE VOLTAGE	300 max.	volts
DC GRID No.3 (SUPPRESSOR GRID).	Connect to cathode at socket	
DC GRID-No.2 (SCREEN-GRID) VOLTAGE	175 max.	volts
DC GRID-No.1 (CONTROL-GRID) VOLTAGE:		
Negative-bias value	50 max.	volts
DC PLATE CURRENT	33 max.	ma
DC GRID-No.2 CURRENT	5.5 max.	ma
DC GRID-No.1 CURRENT	3 max.	ma
GRID-No.2 INPUT	1 max.	watt
PLATE DISSIPATION	5 max.	watts

Typical Operation:

At frequencies up to 40 Mc

Heater Voltage.	13.5	13.5	13.5	volts
DC Plate Voltage.	200	250	300	volts
Grid No.3	Connected to cathode at socket			
DC Grid-No.2 Voltage.	115	145	175	volts
DC Grid-No.1 Voltage.	-7	-9	-12	volts
Peak RF Grid-No.1 Voltage	9	11	16	volts
DC Plate Current.	14.5	20	26	ma
DC Grid-No.2 Current.	3	4.1	5.5	ma
DC Grid-No.1 Current (Approx.).	0.6	0.85	1	ma

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Electron Tube Division

Harrison, N. J.



8077/7054

Driving Power (Approx.) 10 12 15 mw
Power Output (Approx.) 1.5 2.7 4 watts

Maximum Circuit Values:

Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistance. 0.1 max. megohm

FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER

Maximum CCS^d Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values:

Same as for RF POWER AMPLIFIER & OSCILLATOR

Typical Operation:

As doubler up to 40 Mc

DC Plate Voltage. 200 250 300 volts
Grid No.3 *Connected to cathode at socket*
DC Grid-No.2 Voltage. 115 145 175 volts
DC Grid-No.1 Voltage. -16 -20 -25 volts
Peak RF Grid-No.1 Voltage 19 24 31 volts
DC Plate Current. 11 15 20 ma
DC Grid-No.2 Current. 2 3 4 ma
DC Grid-No.1 Current (Approx.) 0.3 0.45 0.6 ma
Driving Power (Approx.) 5 9 13 mw
Useful Power Output (Approx.) 1.4 1.9 2.5 watts

Maximum Circuit Values:

Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistance. 0.1 max. megohm

^a The heater will take momentary excursions of 11.0 to 16.0 volts.

^b without external shield.

^c Key-down conditions per tube without amplitude modulation. Amplitude modulation essentially negative may be used if the positive peak of the audio-frequency envelope does not exceed 115 per cent of the carrier conditions.

^d Continuous Commercial Service.

CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES FOR EQUIPMENT DESIGN

	Note	Min.	Max.	
Heater Current.	1	0.260	0.290	amp
Transconductance.	1,2	8500	14500	μmhos
Plate Current	1,3	13	25	ma
Grid-No.2 Current	1,3	2	5	ma
Reverse Grid-No.1 Current	1,4	-	1.5	μa
Heater-Cathode Leakage Current:				
Heater negative with respect to cathode.	1,5	-	20	μa
Heater positive with respect to cathode.	1,5	-	20	μa
Leakage Resistance:				
Between grid-No.1 and all other electrodes tied together.	1,6	50	-	megohms
Between plate and all other electrodes tied together.	1,7	50	-	megohms



RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Electron Tube Division
Harrison, N. J.

DATA 2
5-62

8077/7054

- Note 1: With ac or dc heater volts = 13.5.
- Note 2: With dc-plate-supply volts = 250, grid-No.2 volts = 150, grid No.3 connected to cathode at socket, cathode resistor (ohms) = 120, and cathode-bypass capacitor (μf) = 1000.
- Note 3: With dc plate-supply volts = 250, grid-No.2 supply volts = 150, grid No.3 connected to cathode at socket, and cathode resistor (ohms) = 120.
- Note 4: With dc plate-supply volts = 250, grid-No.2 supply volts = 150, grid No.3 connected to cathode at socket, cathode resistor (ohms) = 120, and grid-No.1 resistor (megohms) = 1.
- Note 5: With 100 volts dc between heater and cathode.
- Note 6: With grid No.1 100 volts negative with respect to all other electrodes tied together.
- Note 7: With plate 300 volts negative with respect to all other electrodes tied together.

SPECIAL RATINGS & PERFORMANCE DATA

Heater-Cycling Life Performance:

This test is performed on a sample lot of tubes from each production run. A minimum of 2000 cycles of intermittent operation is applied under the following conditions: heater volts = 19.5 cycled one minute on and two minutes off, heater 135 volts negative with respect to cathode, and all other elements connected to ground. At the end of this test, tubes are checked for heater-cathode shorts and open circuits.

Low-Frequency Vibration Performance:

This test is performed on a sample lot of tubes from each production run under the following conditions: heater volts = 13.5, plate-supply volts = 250, grid No.3 connected to cathode, grid-No.2 supply volts = 150, cathode resistor (ohms) = 120, cathode-bypass capacitor (μf) = 1000, plate load resistor (ohms) = 2000, and vibrational acceleration of 2.5 g at 25 cps. In this test, the rms output voltage must not exceed 150 millivolts.

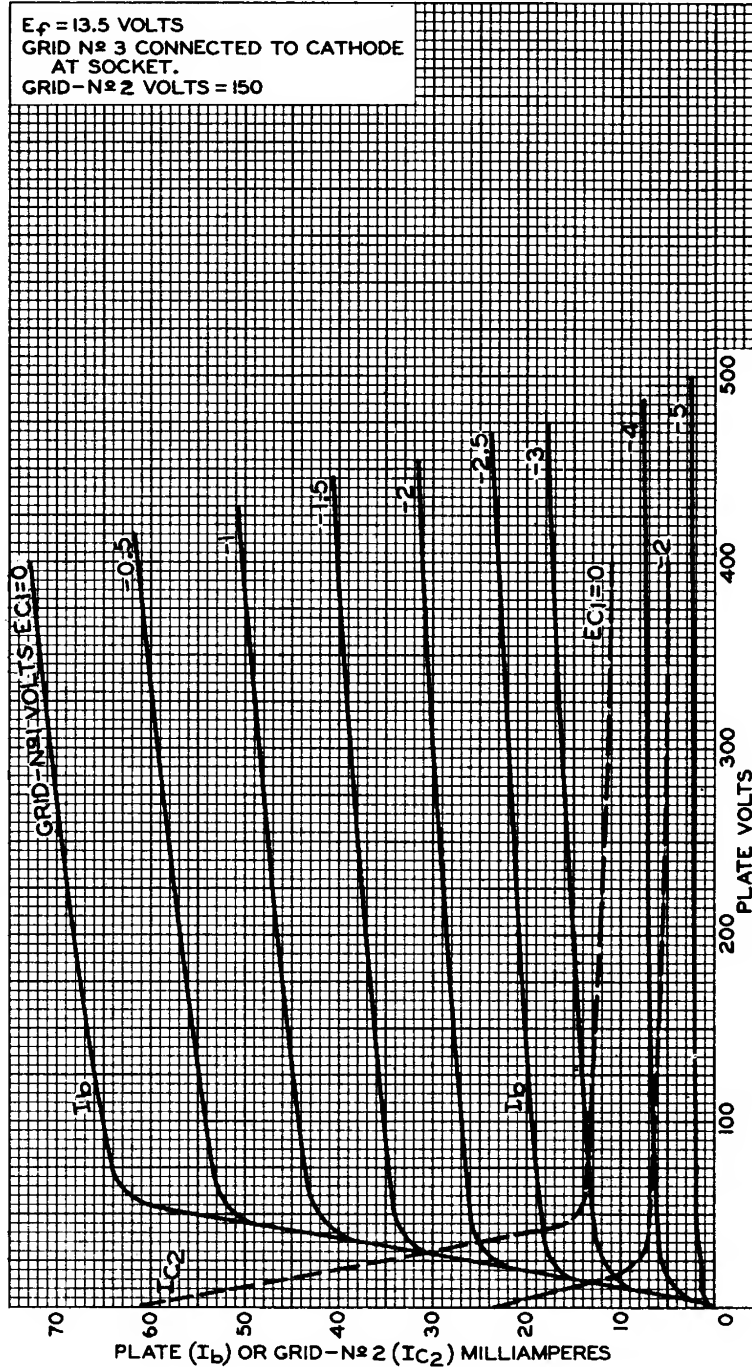
500-Hour Intermittent Life Performance:

This test is performed on a sample lot of tubes from each production run to insure high quality of the individual tube and to guard against epidemic failures. Life testing is conducted under the following conditions: heater volts = 15 and maximum-rated plate dissipation and grid-No.2 input.



8077/7054

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS



92CM-9777R1

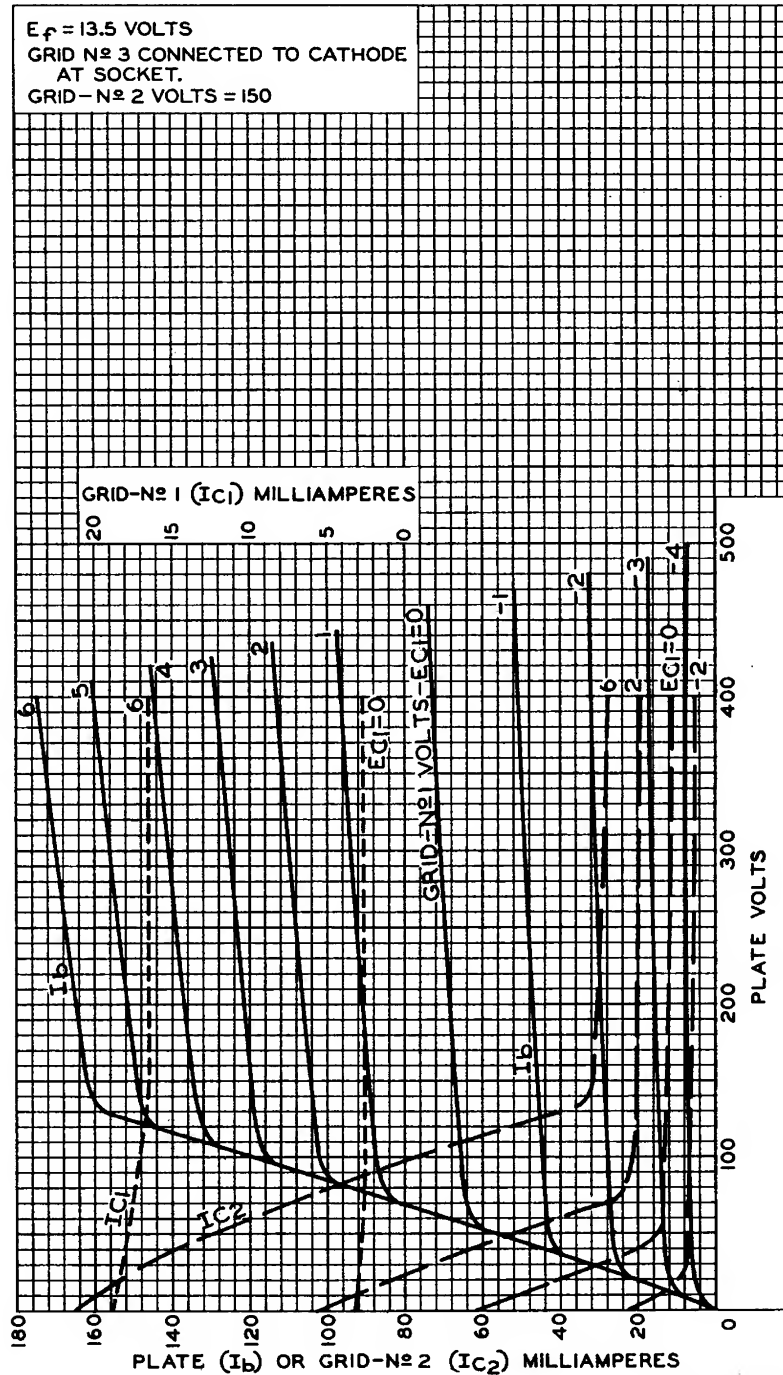


RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Electron Tube Division
Harrison, N. J.

DATA 3
5-62

8077/7054

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS



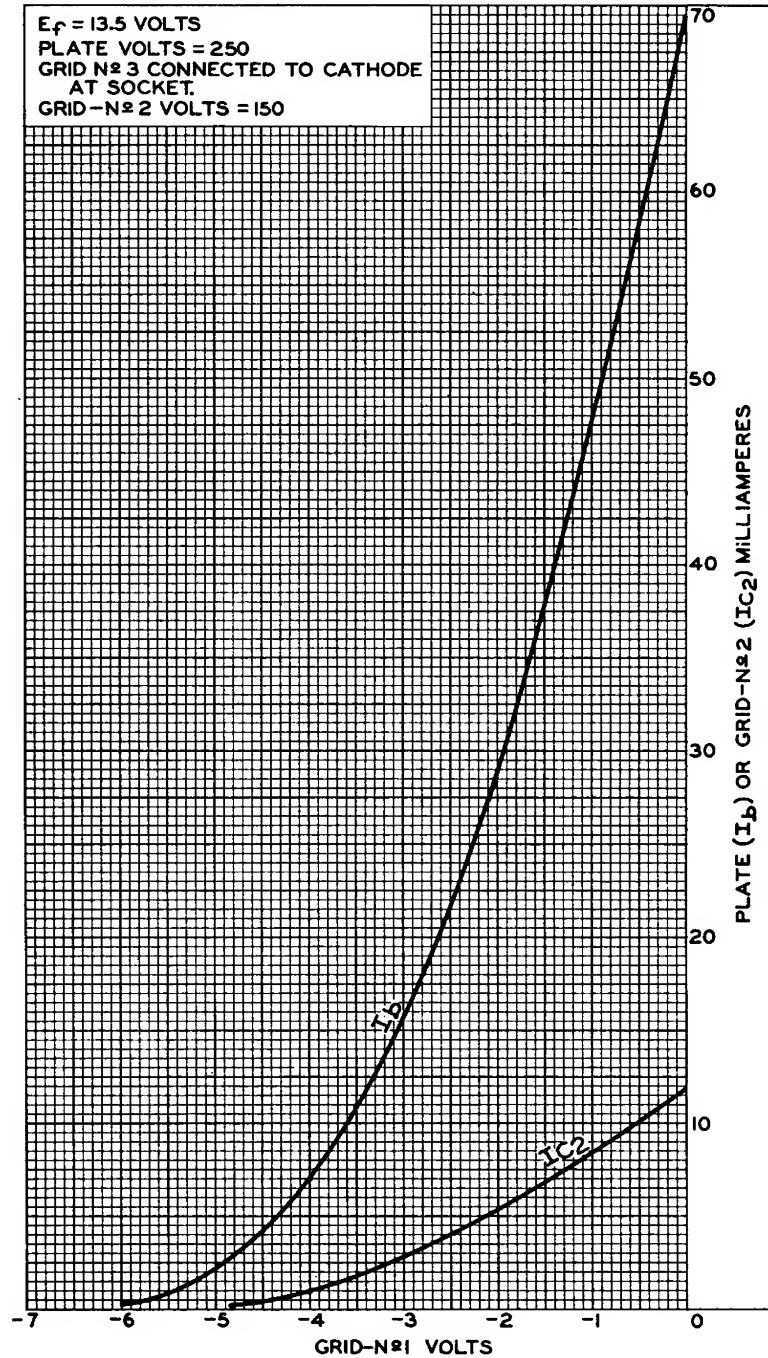
92CM-9778RI

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Semiconductor & Materials Division
Somerville, N. J.



8077/7054

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS



92CM-9775RI

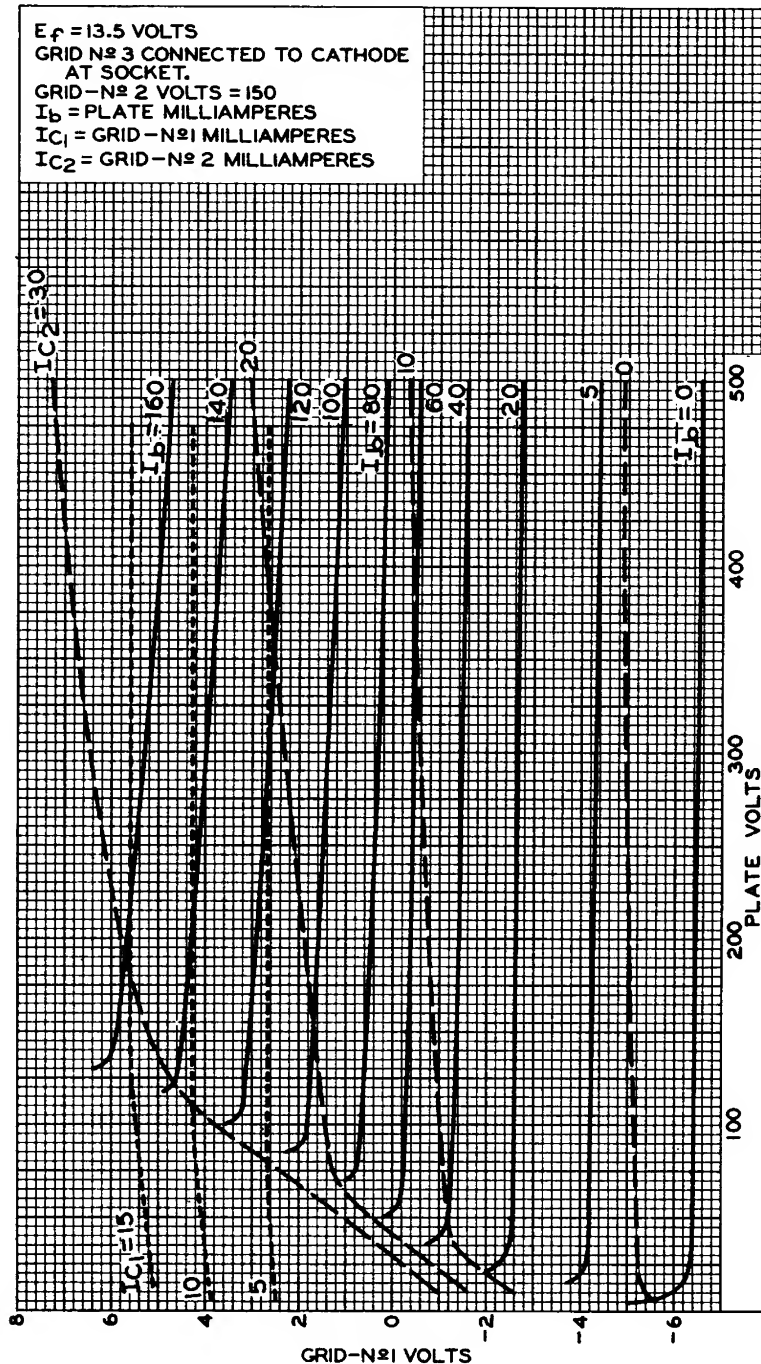


RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Electron Tube Division
Harrison, N. J.

DATA 4
5-62

8077/7054

AVERAGE CONSTANT-CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS



92CM-9776R1

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Semiconductor & Materials Division

Somerville, N. J.

